

rugosis. Racemi breves, sessiles, terminales, cernui. Flores parvi, membranacci, violacei. Bracteæ subulatæ, membranaceæ. Sepala conniventia, ovata, libera. Petala lanceolata duplo minora. Labellum c. columna connatum, ventricosum, ovatum, callo tripartito ad basin. Columna brevis pyramidalis, partis liberae marginibus latis crassis truncatis. Clinandrium nudum. Anthera plana, membranacea, 4-ocularis. Pollinia 4, oblonga, collateralia, omnino sejuncta, filis totidem rectis, nec replicatis, lævibus, apice connatis colligata. Ovarium cuniculatum, antice ventricosum.

Popayan (Hartweg).

This genus is near the true species of *Diothonea*, and like it in habits. It differs in its naked anther-bed and in the structure of the pollen masses.

30. *RESTREPIA cucullata*; foliis oblongo-linearibus coriaceis acutis pedunculis filiformibus erectis brevioribus, sepalis lateralibus in unum lineari-lanceolatum connatis supremo angustissimo, petalis duplo brevioribus linearibus acuminatis, labello carnosso oblongo lævi tricarinato, columna cucullata.

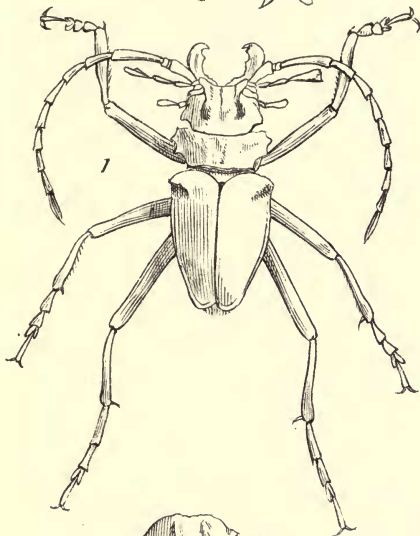
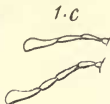
Popayan (Hartweg).

XIV.—*Description of an apparently new species of Longicorn Beetle from Mexico in the collection of the British Museum.*
By ADAM WHITE, Assistant Zool. Dep. Brit. Mus.

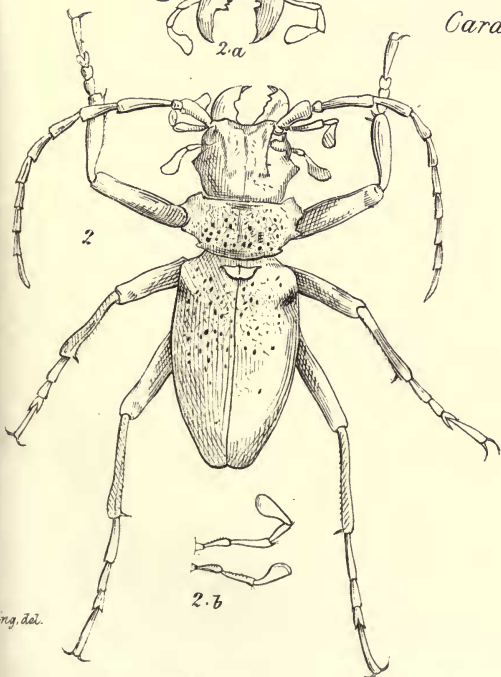
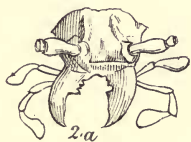
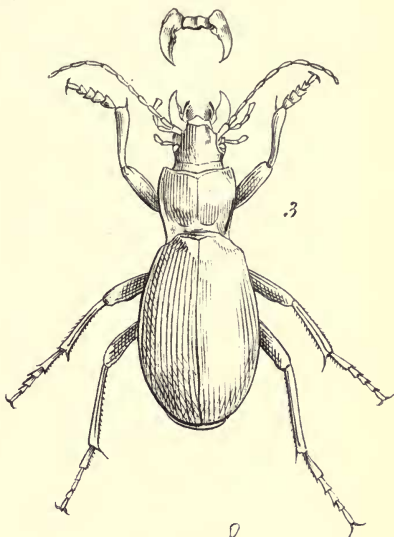
[With a Plate.]

IN M. Delessert's 'Souvenirs d'un Voyage à l'Inde,' a very interesting account has been given by M. Perrotet, his companion, of the habits of the *Dorysthenes montanus* of Guérin, with which I shall commence this paper, more especially as the insect about to be described would be arranged close to it by many authors (such as Laporte de Castelnau), although at present we have no means of ascertaining whether the *Prionacalus* of this memoir, and *Psalidognathus* of Mr. G. R. Gray, like the East Indian genus alluded to, and unlike the majority of the group to which they belong, live on the ground in elevated places destitute of large trees. The *D. montanus* begins to appear above the surface of the ground about the end of April, and comes up in immense numbers till the beginning of the rainy season, which lasts from the end of May or during June. They appear in such swarms that the highways and by-paths are covered with them in some places, and it is said that the bears of the country, at the season when they abound, get up to the mountains to feed on them. They have been observed by MM. Delessert and Perrotet coming out of their holes in the ground, especially in the neighbourhood of Coonoor, Kotirgherris and other places amongst the Neelgheries, where they may be seen white, yellow and brown, accordingly as

1.a



3.a



Carabus (Procrustus) Paiafa, White.
(*Xanthus*)



*Purpuricenus
Fellowsii*, White
(*Xanthus*)

W. Wang, del.

Prionus (Prionacalus) Cacicus White
Mexico (fig. 1, ♂; fig. 2, ♀)

J. Burm. del.



they have been for a short or long time out of the pupa state ; they always keep to the ground and walk slowly. Amongst the *Prionidæ* this group, containing *Dorysthenes*, *Cyrtognathus*, *Cacoscelis*, and perhaps *Acanthinoderus*, *Psalidognathus* and *Prionacalus*, resembles in habit *Dorcadion* and allied genera among *Lamiadæ*, as Guérin-Meneville very justly remarks (*l. c.* Mag. de Zool., and Rev. Zool. Cuv. 1840, p. 39 *Cyrtognathus*). I may here add, that the curiously curved jaws and very strong legs with their slender elongated tarsi seem to fit them particularly for getting into the ground, escaping from it and walking on its surface*.

In a small collection of insects from Mexico, purchased last year by Mr. Gray for the British Museum from M. Hartweg, there are three specimens of a subgenus of *Prionidæ*, at first sight with very considerable resemblance to the *Psalidognathus modestus*, Fries, Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 1833, p. 327. t. 9. f. 3, agreeing with that species in many particulars, but to me appearing distinct.

From the genus *Psalidognathus* of Mr. George Gray (Griff. A. K., Insects, ii. p. 115. t. 6. f. 14), as characterized both by Mr. Gray and M. Fries, it differs in many particulars, sufficient, if the established subgenera of *Prionidæ* be valid, to constitute a new subgenus closely allied to *Psalidognathus* : in my description any comparisons refer to this latter genus.

PRIONUS, subg. *Prionacalus*, White.

♂. Head behind the eyes without a prominent spine ; the lateral margin behind produced into a slight process directed backwards.

♀. Head midway between the eyes and the posterior edge, with a strong broad spine on each side.

♂ ♀. Cheeks where jaws are inserted, without strong tooth on the outside. (See Pl. VIII. fig. 1 *b.*) Labium very short (in *Psalidognathus* the labium is elongated).

Jaws very strong (in female widest), with the upper surface rounded, the ends bent downwards, the edges strongly toothed and notched, the terminal tooth fitting into a groove in the other, and the ends probably lapping over each other.

Palpi very prominent (Pl. VIII. fig. 1 *a c* and 2 *a b*). Maxillary with terminal joint largest, securiform and much dilated, penultimate joint much shorter than the third. Labial palpi with the terminal joint much dilated. Antennæ 11-jointed, with first joint

* The *Euchroa dimidiata* of Guérin-Meneville, Delessert, Voyage, p. 57. t. 14. f. 1, and Mag. de Zool., is the *Niræus tricolor* of Newman, Mag. Nat. Hist. iv. 194 ; the original specimens, from Mr. Children's collection, are in the British Museum.